

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
JAMES S. ATHON,  
OF Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,  
JOSEPH H. HESTER,  
OF Franklin County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
MATTHEW L. BRETT,  
OF Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
OSCAR B. HORD,  
OF De Witt County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
SAMUEL L. RUGG,  
OF Allen County.

The Journal says that "D. W. VOORHEES declares that he means to stand between the farmer and tax-gatherer." And in the same he made the declaration it was right. He counseled no "factious resistance" to the Government, but he should condemn the policy which added to the burdens of the farmer and laborer, by expending large sums of money in feeding and supporting vagabond negroes in idleness, and allowing the public treasury to be plundered, by thieving contractors and favorites. Should not every honest man stand "between the farmer and tax-gatherer?"

"Consented."

The Journal of yesterday says that Col. G. F. COCKLEY, editor of the Terre Haute Journal, at a meeting in that city on Saturday night last, "resolved to stand out squarely and resolutely for his country at all hazards, and let parties and party triumph sink out of view." Col. Cockley made no speech on Saturday night. He was President of the Democratic County Convention which met at Terre Haute on Saturday afternoon and made a brief and decided speech in favor of maintaining the Democratic organization and sustaining its candidates. Col. Cockley has ever stood out squarely and resolutely for his country, as he will in the future, and he will stand as firmly by Democratic principles and the Democratic party as in times past. A evidence of this we give the following extracts from his paper of Tuesday evening:

We regret to say that Congress has passed the confederate bill with a provision in it authorizing the freeing and arming of such negroes as are in the possession of the authorities of the Federal Government. We much fear that the passage of this bill will have a bad effect upon the Union men of the South. In the Senate but one man calling himself a Democrat, Joseph A. Wright, voted in favor of it. How are the mighty fallen! Browning, of Illinois, and Cowan, of Pennsylvania, both Republicans, voted against it. All honor to them, say we.

If Joe Wright does not repent in such cloth and ashes for giving this vote we are much mistaken. By it he has given the lie direct to all his past professions of conservatism.

The war meeting last night was largely attended and the best of spirit prevailed. There was a general determination that this rebellion must be put down at all hazards. Speeches were made by Col. Thompson, Dr. S. J. Young, J. F. Baird and the editor of this paper. Several enrolled themselves as volunteers. There can be no doubt that with the proper exertions the 75th regiment will soon be filled up and ready for duty. Let every man lend his energies to the accomplishment of this work.

**Drafting.**

The drafting law, as passed by the Senate Tuesday, authorizes the President to call out all the militia of the States for a period not exceeding nine months, and organize them as volunteers. All negroes of the States are to be used in the army, and freed from slavery for such service, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. Loyal owners are compensated, but the slaves and their families of rebels are made free forever. The law is a landmark only is simply employed by a commander.

We understand that this bill provides that all who are drafted under it, without reference to lineage, color, wealth or position will be compelled to serve in the army. This places the white man and the negro, and the poor man and the rich upon terms of perfect equality. Under it, in contradistinction to the practice heretofore, the wealthy man, because he is rich, cannot have a substitute, and on account of his money, force the poor man exclusively to fight the battles of the country. If the negroes are to be used in the army, and armed as white soldiers, as it is evidently the intent of the bill, to fight for the white men and their cause; and if the white citizens of the North thus permit the negroes to become the saviors of the country, it will be no more than just that all the rights and immunities of the white citizen should be conferred upon them. It is the Abolitionists who are attempting to degrade the country by placing a poor, miserable and subjective race in the position which white men should alone occupy. It is possible that the people of the North, the descendants of a proud and imperious race, will permit the negro to be armed and placed by his side in maintaining a white man's government? We do not believe that the brave, gallant and proud volunteers who are in arms to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union, will submit to such an indignity. Thank God, we are but very little if any such Abolitionism in the army.

A Misrepresentation.

The papers supporting the 8th of January ticket generally refuse to publish the Governor's proclamation calling for volunteers, and the general order of the Adjutant General stating the terms and conditions of volunteering.

So says the Journal of yesterday, and we understand the Governor is making the same misrepresentation. As far as we have seen them, since the proclamation of the Governor was issued, the Democratic papers of the State have published it. It has been our aim to publish all the orders and information upon military matters that we could obtain from the Executive Department from the beginning of the war. We did not publish the order of the Adjutant General for the reason that that officer had not the courtesy to furnish us with a copy.

eratic papers have done their duty to those in authority promptly and generously. And they will continue to do so, notwithstanding their motives and acts are maligned by those in power, who, instead of intensifying party feeling, should, in the hour of the country's danger, do all in their power to soften political asperities, and to produce that union of sentiment and harmony of action necessary to save the Government from the dangers which so fearfully menace it.

Well Put.

Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, in a speech in the House on the 8th inst., said:

A man who can stand up in this Congress and say that he is for the Union conditionally, whatever condition it may be, or who will place his destruction of slavery above the Union, as the Abolitionists here do, is a man who would commit an overt act of treason at any time, and he deserves just what the traitors at the South deserve, he deserves conviction, judgment and execution.

From the Ohio Statesman.

**The Republican Record.**

As Republicans and Republican papers (particularly the Journal of this city) are continually quoting and harping upon a few passages in the record of certain Ohio Democrats, and charging all Democrats and other conservatives with treason, we propose to examine briefly the record of prominent Republicans and of leading Republican papers, (including, of course, the Ohio State Journal) in order to ascertain who at the North are justly charged with holding sectional views, and, of course, sympathizing with the rebels, according to Republican logic.

We begin with no less a personage than

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

President of the United States, and by his high official station, the most prominent Republican in the country, who as long ago as 1845, in a speech in Congress, thus indicated the right of revolution or secession:

Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have a right to rise up and shake off the existing Government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is the most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the people of an existing Government, putting down by force, exercise it. Any portion of such people who may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this: A majority of any portion of such people, revolutionizing, putting down by force, may exercise it. Any portion of such people who may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this: A majority of any portion of such people, revolutionizing, putting down by force, may exercise it.

It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines and old laws, but to break up both and make new ones.—Extract from President Lincoln's speech in the House of Representatives, January 12, 1848. See Appendix to Congressional Globe, first session, Thirtieth Congress, p. 94.

BENJAMIN STANTON.

Mr. Stanton was elected in 1861, as the Republican or fusion candidate, Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and is ex officio President of our State. No speech in Congress, on the 28th of February. (See Congressional Globe of February 29, 1861, page 1,285.) Mr. Stanton said:

"Seven or eight States now deny their allegiance to the Government, have organized a separate Confederacy, and have declared their independence of this Government. Whether that independence is to be maintained or not is with the future. If they shall maintain their position, and the seceded States shall sustain the authorities there for a year or two to come, so as to show that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest can bring them back. I, for one, am disposed to recognize that independence."

On the evening of the 18th of March, 1861,

Mr. Stanton, then a candidate for United States Senator, made a speech in this city. In the course of his speech, as reported by the Cincinnati Commercial, he said among other things:

"Let the abuses and the blessings of secession fully develop themselves, and let the people of those States have ample time and opportunity to determine whether they will permanently abide by and sustain the Southern Confederacy and submit to the rule of the men who are now controlling their destinies. If they do, then, in my judgment, measures should be taken to cut us out of the Union, and to recognize the new Constitution, with full power to determine the question of recognizing their separation and independence. And if it shall be clearly demonstrated, upon all and fair trial, that the people of the seceded States are determined to maintain a separate national existence, and that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest can maintain the authority of the Federal Government in those States, then, in my judgment, measures should be taken to cut us out of the Union, and to recognize the new Constitution, with full power to determine the question of recognizing their separation and independence."

BENJAMIN F. WADE.

Mr. Wade is a member of the United States Senate, now in his second term, and one of the most prominent Republicans in that body. As long ago as 1855, at a mass meeting in Maine, Mr. Wade uttered the following sentiments:

"There was no freedom at the South for either black or white, and he would strive to protect the free soil of the North from the same blighting curse. This was really no Union between the North and the South; and he believed no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of more bitter enmity towards each other than the two sections of the republic. The only salvation of the Union, therefore, was to be found in divesting it entirely from all taint of slavery. There was no Union with the South. Let us have a Union, or let us keep away this rebellion which we call a Union. I go for a Union where all men are equal, or for no Union at all, and I go for it."

In a speech in the United States Senate, June 25, 1862, Mr. Wade said:

"I would reach these aristocratic slaveholders to utter poverty. I know they are conceived; I know they are essentially aristocratic. I am fully persuaded that their minds and their hearts are so antagonistic to republican democratic doctrines, that it is impossible to reconcile them, and we shall never have peace until we have reduced the leaders to utter poverty, and taken their influence away. I am for doing it. It ought to be done."

OHIO STATE JOURNAL.

The Journal of this city, is one of the most blatant of the Republican-Abolition papers in denouncing Democrats as secessionists. The following extracts from its issue of March 27, 1861, show how it can argue in favor of a dissolution of the Union:

"It is a heterogeneous Union which has gone to the country to be passed on, and which failing to further subserve the ends of its creation, is about to be cast aside, like the body which an immortal soul has been worn out and thrown off, to seek a new and more lasting tenement."

"Politicians and dotards may gabble and weep tears of imbecility over the breaking up of an unnatural compact, but reason, justice and humanity will gladly accept it as one of those cheering evidences that Providence is working good to the creatures of earth through the process of events."

The Africanized people of the South have precipitated a work which we believe advancing civilization and the teachings of Christianity would have been demanded at the hands of the free people of the North. The compulsory maintenance of slavery, which the latter have had forced upon them by the Union, has become more burdensome every year, and must have been dropped off voluntarily before the lapse of many years. The Union has done nothing to help for freedom. Its legislation has all been in favor of slavery, when required to decide differences between these antipodes. Then, why should freemen deplore the loss of the Union? Separate general elections in these sections are preferable to a Union which is dissatisfactory to one, and which retards the progress of the other.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

This journal is one of the most widely circulated and influential Republican papers in the country, and one of the most rampant ultra Abolition sheets. The value it sets upon the Union and its

secession sentiments can be seen by the following quotations:

"If the cotton States have become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, let them go, and let the right be theirs. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it is a revolutionary one."

We must ever resist the right of any State to secede from the Union, and we will resist the right thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a Republic where one section is pinned to another by bayonets.—N. Y. Tribune, November 9, 1860.

If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly seceded from the Union, we should not think they should be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them to force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence. The secession of the cotton States would be a public wrong of one section pinned to another by bayonets.—N. Y. Tribune, November 9, 1860.

If it [the Declaration of Independence] justified the secession from the British Empire of three million colonies in 1776, it would justify the secession of five million Southerners from the Union in 1861.—N. Y. Tribune, December 17, 1860.

We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the secession of the cotton States, as set forth in the Declaration of American Independence, that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, is sound and just; and that, if the slave States, the cotton States, or the Gulf States only choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so.

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become completely alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.—N. Y. Tribune, February 23, 1861.

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

This paper is lavish in its charges of disloyalty upon Democrats. Its secession sentiments are fully exposed in the following extracts from its editorial at different times:

War for the subjugation of the seceders would be unwise and deplorable. There is no province in the world, conquered and held by military force, that is not a weakness to its master.

The history of the world clearly proves that it is not profitable to govern a people without their consent.

"The logical lesson of this fact in this country is that if they will not consent, we yet have been living in an unnatural Union, they should, for the benefit of one or both, be separated."

"The dream of an ocean bound republic which has been so grateful to Young America, we yet hope to see realized; but in the meantime there is room for several flourishing nations in this continent, and the sun will shine as brightly and the rivers run as clear—the cotton fields will be as white and the wheat fields as golden—when we acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, as before."

"We are not in favor of blocking the Southern coast. We are in favor of retaking for the property of the United States now in possession of the seceders. We would recognize the existence of a government formed of all the slaveholding States, and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it."

NEWARK PRESSENER.

This gentleman is a Republican member of Congress from Vermont. In the House, on the 12th of March, 1861, Mr. Fessenden said in reply to Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky:

"As the gentleman from Kentucky has referred to me, I would like to say that the question is concerned, that so long as I hold to the views to which he has adverted, and which I advanced as the sentiment of the President, I must desire the extermination of slavery, if I can reach it by any means. I believe it is a golden rule—I do not to do to others what I do not wish them to do to me."

M. F. CONWAY.

Mr. Conway is a Republican member of Congress from Kansas. He said in the House, Dec. 12, 1861:

"This is the immense sacrifice we are making for freedom and Union; and yet it is all to be squandered on a subterfuge and a cheat? For one, I shall not vote another dollar or man for the war until it assumes a definite standing, and tends directly to our ultimate end."

GEORGE W. JULIAN.

This gentleman has long been a prominent and influential politician of the radical school in Indiana. He is now a Republican member of Congress. In the House, on the 14th of Jan. 1862, Mr. Julian said:

"The rebels have demanded a 'reconstruction' on the basis of slavery; let us give them a 'reconstruction' on the basis of freedom. Let us convert the rebel States into conquered provinces, resubmitting them to the status of mere Territories, and governing them as such in our discretion."

SIDNEY EDGERTON.

Mr. Edgerton is a member of Congress from Ohio, who recently made a speech in the House in which he was very much abused by Democratic members as a secession document. The editor of the Newark, O. Experiment, in an article number of that paper, thus describes an interview he had with Mr. Edgerton:

"We will give a short notice of this same Congressman from the Summit District made to us, in Washington, a little more than two years ago. Mr. Edgerton being from the same town in the State of New York that we came from, and a boyhood acquaintance, we called on him at the capital, and in the course of a conversation on 'matters and things in general,' he thus defined his position concerning the Union: 'I tell you there is going to be a dissolution of this Union, and I do not care how quick it comes; all I want is to give those fellows (meaning the South) a good licking, and then kick them out.' We have given his exact language."

From Cincinnati Press Current July 16.

**Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.**

The fluctuations in the market for coin have been the most noticeable feature of the week; the price undergoing numerous changes one day, so that the quotations given one hour have not been correct for the following one, in many cases. The bill authorizing the issue of the additional \$100,000,000 treasury notes authorized in our last, passed both Houses on Tuesday evening, and the announcement thereof by telegraph did not reach us until after our paper went to press. It was announced that the Government would issue \$100,000,000 of treasury notes, of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, and \$1,000, and that the Government would pay for the payment of temporary deposits. This, like the previous issue, is fundable in 5 per cent. stocks, redeemable in 1862, absolutely, but at any time after five years, at the option of the Government. The passage of this bill, together with the reverses at Richmond, has depressed the market for Government securities generally, causing a large advance in gold and sterling exchange, and produced a regular panic in the New York market, on more than one occasion. Gold went up to 20 and silver to 12 per cent. premium, but subsequently back to 10 premium for silver and 14 for gold, closing yesterday as in the dispatch above. Treasury notes, which had appeared in the market, were sold at a premium of 10 per cent. There can be no doubt, we think, in the minds of any one unprejudiced, that the defeat of McClellan has about as much to do in this depreciation of Government securities as the new Treasury note law; and it is only probable that the capture of Richmond would cause a large advance in the securities, or, in other words, a decline in coin and sterling exchange. It is, therefore, to the failure of the Richmond campaign, we attribute the trouble in financial matters. This has been a great loss to the Government cause, has changed the whole aspect of the war and prolonged it for another year; whereas, a defeat would have so demoralized the rebels and crippled them that they would not have been able to bring another formidable force into the field.

The demand for money has been moderate, and the market is easy at 6 1/2 to 10 per cent for sixty days, which were the closing rates last evening. The demand for gold from merchants, and for wanting to use it in the purchase of cotton and sugar, in the South, fell off towards the close because of general alarm in consequence of rebel guerrilla bands, which had appeared in Tennessee and Kentucky, thereby endangering the safe transmission of money or merchandise from or to the South. The high price of silver has caused great inconvenience, in the retail trade, and the Government has been obliged to remedy the evil. They were in favor of issuing checks, commonly called shipplasters, but it was found that there was a law on the statute book of

this State prohibiting this. At present dealers add the premium to the silver given or taken, and this seems to work well; for instance, if a buyer pays fifty cents in silver it is called fifty-five cents, and vice versa. The right to coinage is a revolutionary one, but it is a revolutionary one.

The demand for exchange has been quite moderate, but the supply being light, the market has ruled steady. The following were the closing quotations last evening, for exchange, coin and demand notes:

**Buying.**

New York..... 1/2 @ 1/2 dis. 17 par  
Gold..... 15 1/2 @ 16 prem. 17 prem.  
Demand Notes..... 15 1/2 @ 16 prem. 17 prem.

**Selling.**

New York..... 1/2 @ 1/2 dis. 17 par  
Gold..... 15 1/2 @ 16 prem. 17 prem.  
Demand Notes..... 15 1/2 @ 16 prem. 17 prem.

The exhibit of the leading Western banks, made up to the 1st inst., show that these institutions are in a very safe condition; that, instead of a general expansion, there is a contraction in many cases, and in none has the expansion been large, and contraction is now the rule. The Treasury notes are now being paid out freely by bankers, ceasing to be a select currency. The fear that England and France will recognize the Southern Confederacy and thereby bring on a war with this country, is now, since the reverses at Richmond, pretty generally entertained, and many think that there is great danger of this. Both England and France will be greatly put off in this matter, instead of passion. Of all this may rest assured, and as soon as they suppose their interests will be promoted by it they will interfere, but still then. Both countries know very well that a recognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy will not bring them any nearer to getting a supply of cotton, but the reverse; and more than this, that a war with this country would place the cotton supply still further from their grasp—that the aristocrats of England are in favor of humbling the United States, there can be no doubt, but this is the offset of pride. The prompting of policy is quite another thing. So far as heard from, the wheat crop is very good, and the quantity and quality of the crop far above the average. The oat crop is a failure, partly owing to the late spring, but chiefly to rust, which has destroyed it in various sections. The corn crop is very large. The wheat crop is generally cut.

The demand for flour has been very light, and the market dull and heavy. Inspectors' standard price for No. 1 white wheat, No. 1, is \$3.10, and of No. 2 \$3.00; No. 3, \$2.90; No. 4, \$2.80; No. 5, \$2.70; No. 6, \$2.60; No. 7, \$2.50; No. 8, \$2.40; No. 9, \$2.30; No. 10, \$2.20; No. 11, \$2.10; No. 12, \$2.00; No. 13, \$1.90; No. 14, \$1.80; No. 15, \$1.70; No. 16, \$1.60; No. 17, \$1.50; No. 18, \$1.40; No. 19, \$1.30; No. 20, \$1.20; No. 21, \$1.10; No. 22, \$1.00; No. 23, \$0.90; No. 24, \$0.80; No. 25, \$0.70; No. 26, \$0.60; No. 27, \$0.50; No. 28, \$0.40; No. 29, \$0.30; No. 30, \$0.20; No. 31, \$0.10; No. 32, \$0.00.

There has been a good deal of unsettledness in the market for wheat, and the price is very low. The demand for flour has been very light, and the market dull and heavy. Inspectors' standard price for No. 1 white wheat, No. 1, is \$3.10, and of No. 2 \$3.00; No. 3, \$2.90; No. 4, \$2.80; No. 5, \$2.70; No. 6, \$2.60; No. 7, \$2.50; No. 8, \$2.40; No. 9, \$2.30; No. 10, \$2.20; No. 11, \$2.10; No. 12, \$2.00; No. 13, \$1.90; No. 14, \$1.80; No. 15, \$1.70; No. 16, \$1.60; No. 17, \$1.50; No. 18, \$1.40; No. 19, \$1.30; No. 20, \$1.20; No. 21, \$1.10; No. 22, \$1.00; No. 23, \$0.90; No. 24, \$0.80; No. 25, \$0.70; No. 26, \$0.60; No. 27, \$0.50; No. 28, \$0.40; No. 29, \$0.30; No. 30, \$0.20; No. 31, \$0.10; No. 32, \$0.00.

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